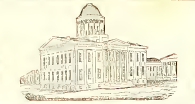
SANGAMO  JOURNAL.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Book Keeper and General Agent for the Sangamo Journal. Office on the corner north-east of the State House.

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MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

RECRUITING SERVICE.—Wanted for the UNITED STATES ARMY, [illegible] between the ages of 18 and 35 years, being [illegible] inches high, of good character, and of respectable standing among their fellow citizens. None need apply to enter the service, but those who are determined to serve honorably and faithfully, the period of their enlistment, viz: "during the war with Mexico, or for the term of five years," as the recruit may elect.

Table of established rates of pay agreeably to existing laws.

Grades.	Pay of mounted and infantry soldiers and of dragoons and riflemen when serving on foot	Pay of dragoons and riflemen when mounted.
	Pay per Mo.	Pay per Mo.
To the sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, chief musician, and chief bugler—each	$17	$17
To the First Sergeant of a company		16
Ordnance Sergeant	18	
All other Sergeants—each	13	13
Corporals	[illegible]	10
Buglers	9	9
Musicians	[illegible]	
Farrier and Blacksmith	[illegible]	11
Artificers	11	
Privates	7	8

A bounty of TWELVE DOLLARS will be paid to each recruit enlisted for the Artillery or infantry arm.

Besides the monthly pay as above stated, one ration per day is allowed every soldier, which is amply sufficient for his subsistence—also, a large supply of comfortable and genteel clothing. Good quarters and fuel are at all times furnished, and every attention will be paid to making those who may enlist, and are determined to serve their country in good faith, comfortable and contented with their situation. [illegible] provided for the sick soldier, and no deduction of pay is made during the period he is unable to perform his duty. Should the soldier be disabled in the line of his duty, the laws provide a pension for him.

By the above it is seen that the pay and allowances are respectable, and that, with prudence and economy, the monthly pay of the soldier may be laid up—as every thing requisite for his comfort and convenience is furnished by the government, including his rations and coffee. The prudent soldier, therefore, may readily save from $1,000 to $1,200 during his enlistment of five years, and at the expiration of his term he may, if he chooses, purchase a small farm in one of the western States and there settle himself comfortably, on his own land, for the rest of his life.

The sum of TWO DOLLARS will be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall bring to the rendezvous an able bodied recruit, who shall be regularly enlisted. The citizen should present his recruit to the Lieutenant or Captain, and not to the Recruiting Sergeant.

THOMAS DUNCAN,
1st Lieut Mounted Riflemen,
Recruiting Officer.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS,
Springfield, Ill., June 24, 1847. 636—3w

11.. By the 9th section of the act of Congress approved February 11, 1847, each non-commissioned officer, musician, or private [illegible] who may hereafter be enlisted during the present war with Mexico and who shall receive an honorable discharge either by expiration of his term of enlistment or [illegible] incurred in the course of his service, will be entitled to a warrant for ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of land, which he will be at liberty to locate [illegible] upon any of the public lands that may be subject to private entry, or he may at his option, when honorably discharged, receive Treasury scrip to the amount of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
No. 2. } Washington, Jan 8, 1847.

1. The following act of Congress, changing the term of enlistment, and providing a bounty for recruits, is published for the information and guidance of the officers of the army:

"AN ACT to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, the term of enlistment of the men to be recruited for the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen of the present military establishment, shall be 'during the war,' or five years, at the option of the recruit, unless sooner discharged.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed and paid to every able-bodied man who shall be duly enlisted to serve in the artillery or infantry, for the term of five years or during the war, a bounty of twelve dollars; but the payment of six dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until the recruit shall have joined for duty the regiment in which he is to serve."

II. The general superintendents of the recruiting service will give prompt and all necessary instructions to the recruiting officers, who will immediately publish this general order, with the table of established rates of pay agreeably to existing laws annexed, their time [illegible] newspapers in the vicinity of their respective rendezvous.

III. The term of service will hereafter be "during the war" with Mexico, or for five years, as the recruit may prefer. The blanks now in use will answer for five years' men, by writing on the back of the enlistment, in due form, the required certificate for the term [illegible], and they will also suffice for the new term until new blanks can be printed, by substituting the words "during the war," in the hand-writing of the recruiting officer, for the words "five years," as printed in the prescribed oath of allegiance.

IV. Company commanders will add two columns to the muster rolls, and muster and pay rolls are to [illegible] show the payments on account of "Bounty." In the first column will be charged the advanced bounty paid to the soldier at the time of his enlistment; in the second the retained bounty due him, and which is to be paid for joining for duty the regiment in which he is to serve.—Recruiting officers will add similar columns to the blank muster rolls, muster and pay rolls, and muster and descriptive rolls, hereafter regularly furnished for the recruiting service.

V. The term of service having been changed from five years to during the war with Mexico, and a bounty of twelve dollars allowed, it is expected that the rank and file of the army will be filled in a short time, with due exertion and activity on the part of the recruiting officers, who will explain fully to the recruit the fact he enlists, the conditions upon which he enters the service.

VI. Where the recruiting stations prove unsuccessful, they must be abandoned and new ones established, and if any officer fail to get recruits at more than one station, he shall be relieved and ordered by the superintendent to join his regiment.

VII. More than ordinary attention must be paid to the drill and instruction of recruits by all officers and commanders from the moment of their arrival at the rendezvous, until sent to join their regiments. To this point the attention of commanders of depots and posts is specially directed.—See No. 735, Army Regulations.

VIII. The garrison of Fort Columbus having been withdrawn for service in the field, that post has been turned over exclusively for the recruiting service as a depot of instruction. Colonel Crane, of the 1st regiment of artillery, the general superintendent, will give special attention to this subject, and see that the recruits be comfortably quartered and well instructed during the short time they may be retained on Governor's Island.

By ORDER: R. JONES, Adjutant General.

New Burying Ground.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the above ground, respectfully requests all persons desirous of visiting it to call on him at his residence, or on Mr. Hoard, sexton, who resides near the premises, of whom the key to the gate can be procured.

To protect the ground, shrubbery, fixtures and monuments which adorn it, from injury, and to render the place, as it should be, a sacred depository for the dead, and a pleasant place of resort to families and friends of the deceased, it is necessary that the grounds should be carefully preserved from improper intrusion. As all who wish to visit the grounds have the opportunity of doing so, it is hoped that no further injury will be done to the enclosure or monuments,—which has already been the case. If necessary, the proper legal remedy will be resorted to, to protect the premises against trespass.

June 3, 1847.—6?3 tf J. HUTCHINSON.

ICE Cream and Soda Water.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their old customers and strangers in the city, that they can be supplied with the above luxuries in perfection. They have incurred considerable expense in purchasing new machinery for the manufacturing Soda Water, and believe they can furnish an article equal if not superior to any other establishment in the country. They respectfully solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to them. (June 14) WATSON & SON.

WANTED—Dry Hides, for which cash will be paid by (may 13) LEWIS

ALMONDS, Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil Nuts, in quantities to suit purchasers, at WATSON'S. April 8.

SILVER Spoons, do. cups, sugar tongs, butter knives, and other articles in the line, manufactured and warranted pure as coin. For sale by apl. 8. IVES & CURRAN.

RICH JEWELRY.—Fine gold guard chains, keys, pins, pencil cases, pens, lockets, bracelets, &c. just received and for sale by T. ALSOP. South side the square, Dec. '46.

TUBS and CHURNS for sale low by may 4 JOHN IRWIN & CO.

ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, June 26, 1847.

Mr SINGLETON presented a petition from certain citizens of the State of Illinois; which is as follows:

"The undersigned *free citizens* of the State of Illinois, humbly complaining, represent, that the action of your honorable body, upon the subject of the introduction of free persons of color into the State of Illinois, is not, in the opinion of your petitioners, expressive of the will or promotive of the interest of the people of this State; but, on the contrary, has stilled their voices, is calculated to degrade and debase their character abroad, impair their interest, and lessen their respect for each other at home, and is in effect, an invitation to a horde of vagabonds—the pest of the Southern States, and promised curse of this—to come within our borders, where they shall have full protection—and aid in the completion of a subterraneous under ground railway, constructed to despoil our neighbors of their property.

The premises considered, and inasmuch as your petitioners for themselves, have no remedy against the evils to which they are exposed, except in a convention of the people where matters of this sort are strictly cognizable.

Your petitioners, therefore, most respectfully request that your honorable body, will adopt the resolutions hereunto annexed—as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

Resolved, That the introduction of free persons of color into the State of Illinois, is a growing evil and ought to be prohibited.

Resolved, That a select committee of — be appointed by the Chair, to prepare and report to the convention, a provision to be inserted in the amended constitution, which will of itself confer sufficient power to enable the people of this State, to protect themselves, against the evils of such a migration or introduction, and against all interference by the inhabitants of this State, with the slave property of our sister States and territories, within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That said provision reported as aforesaid be submitted to the people for their ratification as a separate and distinct provision, and if a majority of all the votes polled for the said constitution be not against it, it shall be a part of said constitution.

Signed, H. I. Grimsley and others.

Mr S. said: It would be a reflection upon the sagacity of the House to attempt to conceal his object in presenting, at this time, the petition that had just been read. The subject had been largely discussed, and on yesterday laid upon the table of this house, where gentlemen intend it shall remain. He was not content with this discussion, or satisfied with the course taken upon the subject of this petition, by honorable gentlemen on this floor. He was determined not to be satisfied. It was a question of importance to the people of Illinois, and so considered by his constituents, and for them he should speak. He had, therefore, availed himself of this method of reflecting the will of his constituents, and of expressing his own deep feelings upon the subject. If I had asked this house to reconsider their vote of yesterday, upon the resolution of the honorable gentleman from Clinton and that reconsideration had, the proposition would not have been in a shape most acceptable to its friends. In order, then, to present this question to the convention in another and different shape, and at the earliest moment allowed by its rules, the form of petition has presented itself as the only practicable mode.

My object, continued Mr. S., is not to abridge the privileges of the unfortunate negro, except as incident to the assertion of a principle and the correction of a most dangerous and diabolical practice. I speak, Sir, upon this floor for my constituents and for myself, leaving to the superior ability of each friend of the proposition, contained in the prayer of the petitioners, the expression of their own views and the feelings of those they represent.

The petitioners have indicated in their prayer to this body, their desire for such a permanent constitutional rule upon the subject of free negroes, as will of *itself* effectually prevent their introduction amongst us, and at the same time prohibit the interference of our citizens with the negro property of our neighboring States, and secure the States and territories of the United States against any violation, by the inhabitants of this State, of those rights which have their foundation in the constitution of the United States, and acknowledged and respected by their laws.

But, Mr President, it has been objected upon this floor, and elsewhere, that this is not the proper subject of constitutional law. And this objection, sir, comes from a quarter hitherto respected. Shall I believe, sir, that gentlemen who urge this objection are sincere? Shall I be thus free to yield up this question—my high opinion of their legal learning and sagacity? Or shall I concede that it was made for the mere sport of the breeze, and when the storm should rage, new counsel would be heard? Sir, I cannot consent to be guilty of such gross injustice to those gentlemen as would result from an acknowledgment of their sincerity. Do gentlemen who support this objection, see that if it prevails, that they have contributed to the attainment of a most important and desirable object by the abolitionists—that it lays the foundation, is the basis, the very platform of all their future operations—that without this foundation no substantial fabric can be erected by them in this State—but upon such a foundation, they would erect a superstructure that would last until the hour of a bloody revolution!

But at this point I am met by the arguments of gentlemen on the other side, "that the legislature will have ample power to correct this evil." Sir, I ask the gentleman in reply, whether this is not a subject worthy of a permanent rule, and that it ought not be subject to the changes that characterize the legislation of Illinois? And I ask gentlemen, whether the legislature, influenced by the example of this convention would not rid themselves of the responsibility by postponing the subject to a succeeding legislature, and so on, until the evil shall have subdued our strength, and conquered all our hopes? If this matter is left open for the action of the legislature, away with all hopes of domestic happiness in Illinois. If this subject, of such high importance to the social condition of Illinois, is not worthy of a place in our constitution, then had we better return to our constituents never again to ask the honor of their trust and confidence.

Gentlemen have said, that the principles asserted by the resolutions were correct, but could not be enforced without legislative enactments. Sir, the friends of this measure desire for many reasons to take the matter out of the hands of the legislature entirely. Hence, the resolution provides that "the constitution shall of itself contain sufficient power to correct the evils complained of." As a matter of retrenchment, a constitutional provision would be eminently useful in bringing the expenses of the legislature within proper limits. All these exciting and time absorbing questions should be excluded from its jurisdiction. If the question should be left to the legislature, it would become the subject of barter and exchange in adjusting the various interests of the State. Gentlemen representing counties where the evil did not exist, would readily exchange their votes for or against the black laws, as they are called, for the purpose of securing some favorite measure of his constituents. It would at once hoist the flood gates of corruption, and from the fountain of power would our country be overwhelmed.

But two other objections have been urged to the proposed provision, and with much energy upon the part of their respective friends. The honorable gentleman from Sangamon objects, because in his opinion, it would endanger the adoption of the amended constitution. The gentleman from Boone objects, because in his opinion, the North would reject the constitution, and for the additional high and weighty consideration, that we should be contravening the constitution of the United States. Sir, the constitution of the United States has laid the foundation for this provision, the States conceived it necessary in justice to each other, for their mutual peace and good will, and for the perpetuation of national harmony, that it should be so laid. The second section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States, is intended to operate upon those only who are held to service or labor in any State or territory within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, and who may escape from such service or labor into this or any other State or territory within the prescribed limits. The States owe it to each other, that this provision should be strictly enforced, by the adoption of such permanent and constitutional provisions as will effectually prevent the interference of the inhabitants of each, with the negro property of the other. But, Mr President, this is not the constitutional provision by which the honorable gentleman from Boone, (Mr. Hurlbut,) seeks to establish the want of power in this convention to enforce the proposition before it on yesterday; that provision is in these words: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." The gentleman supposes that all distinctions of color *are*, or *may become* unconstitutional,—that if a negro, who by the laws of New York is a citizen, and may exercise the right of suffrage, should emigrate to this State, he would in consequence of the laws of New York, and his emigration to the State, be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of free white citizens of Illinois. Sir, this doctrine is too absurd to excite the least alarm. I apprehend that the gentleman would not insist that a boy of the State of New York, who was by the laws of that State entitled to vote, would upon his arrival here, in consequence of the New York laws, be taken out of the limitations and provisions of our own laws concerning minors! Has New York the right to fix an age of majority for us, and the qualifications of our electors?—Have we not full power to limit the rights of suffrage to those who have resided twelve months in this State? And have we not, Sir, a perfect and indefeasible right to limit it to free white men over the age of twenty-one years? The objections of the honorable gentleman from Sangamon, (Mr. Logan,) do not apply to the proposition now before this convention, nor Sir, did they well apply to the proposition which was laid upon your table on yesterday. Sir, we have no desire to encumber the various amendments that will be submitted to the people;—or rather, Sir, we wish this proposition not to be encumbered or endangered by any other amendment,—and therefore the proposition now before the house is, that it shall be submitted as a distinct and separate amendment. Its friends rely upon its own intrinsic merit, and upon the high sense of popular honor and popular justice. But, Sir, suppose it was not proposed to submit this to the people as a distinct and separate provision—as was the case with the proposition of my honorable friend from Clinton,—are we Sir, to be deterred from doing our duty here, because the gentleman objects that the North will reject the constitution? Has Illinois no other point but the north? Is there no South, no East, no West to the State? Have these points no power, no votes to give, for or against, the constitution? Is the voice of the North to prevail upon this floor to the exclusion of every other interest? Then, sir, let the south, the east and the west unite their feeble voices for their mutual security. If it is the determination of northern men to draw a line of distinction between the north and the south,—if the north is resolved upon a mixed society of free blacks and white population, with equal privileges, then, sir, let the line be formed that my constituents and myself may seek repose upon its southern side.

What, Mr. President, are we to think if gentlemen are truly representing the north upon this subject? How monstrous the declaration they have made! How threatening to the peace and all the sacred virtues of the State! Have gentlemen who would claim for New York negroes, or the negroes of any other country, the privileges of free white citizens of Illinois, Sir, inquired into the extent of those privileges? If they have not, sir, let them divide the sovereign power of this State into as many parts as there are free white male citizens over the age of twenty one years, and each part will be found to contain the privileges of a citizen, they will be astonished at the extent of privileges they claim for that degraded race. Sir, the fairest daughter in the land is not beyond their reach; the highest pinnacle of power and station, is accessible to their ambition; all the refinements of society are crushed and swallowed up in their progress, till not a virtue is left to mark our once exalted and dignified race. There are, Sir, upon this floor undisguised abolitionists, who have in this hall voted directly upon the subject of abolishing the distinction of color. Sir, I admire the manly independence of those gentlemen, the color of their flag is not concealed, whilst I hate and despise their principles; but, Sir, I cannot express the slightest approbation of the conduct of gentlemen, who from various motives have voted with the abolitionists in securing a most important advantage to them and alike dangerous to us. If gentlemen have been actuated by their regard for northern men, and what are here represented as northern principles, then let us have an open avowal,—throw off the flimsy cover of specious theory, and frankly acknowledge their degeneracy, that southern opinion, and southern principles may second know by what they are opposed.

I cannot, Sir, from my knowledge of northern gentlemen and ladies, believe that they are truly represented in all things upon this floor. Among them are many I feel proud to call friends, and to whom the idea of being reduced to the society of negroes would be most frightfully revolting. But, Sir, if I did believe it, my course here would not be changed. I have made the proper inquiry of my conscience, and my constituents, their answer that I am right. They are not willing that a handfull of abolitionists should triumph over the great body of the people in this State, because they threaten to vote against the adoption of the constitution.—Gentlemen should not be deterred by such threats from giving their support to correct principles, irrespective of men or places.

The effect of a principle upon a given portion of the State, ought not to be considered. Enquire and learn the general tendency, effect and correctness of a principle, and apply it alike to all. But, Sir, let me say, if local prejudices are to smother great and permanent principles, that I will pledge my constituents and myself against any constitution that may come from the hands of abolitionists without the desired prohibition. If gentlemen persist in arguing that it is not the duty of this convention to act upon the question, then, Sir, am I willing to meet them upon half-way ground, and strike out from the constitution every thing which relates to slavery and involuntary servitude, if nothing but the society of negroes will suit gentlemen. Then, Sir, leave every citizen of the State at liberty to introduce slaves if he pleases, and those who do not like the relation of master and servant, will have an opportunity of indulging their taste.

The honorable gentleman from Winnebago added one other to the objections already noticed, that if this provision is adopted, it will drive many of our best citizens from the States. Truly, Mr. President, a most deplorable event that we shall lose that portion of our population who prefer the society of negroes to that of their own race and condition! Sir, if there are such men in this State as the honorable gentleman speaks of, they can now have my leave of absence. Is the time of this convention to be employed in attempting to reconcile men of this kind? Sir, the world is large enough for us all, and I have no desire to impose any restraint upon the taste of any men, if they are anxious to become the associates of negroes, or if they desire to establish any other relation between themselves and the negroes. I hope they may be indulged, but not at the expense of those who have no such taste or ambition.

When a petition was presented a few days since, praying among other things, that the convention should abolish all distinction between the white man and negro, I moved to lay the petition on the table until December a year, because sir, it was an insult to this body, who were asked by the petitioners to degrade themselves; abolish all distinction between ourselves and the worthless horde of innumerable wretches that would flock to our State; but, sir, that petition was referred. For what, sir? For more formal respect to the petitioners! Gentlemen thought and declared, that it was right it should be considered. I will again refer to the case I supposed on yesterday—that there are two men living in the same neighborhood, one has a beautiful and interesting daughter, the other, had a well bred negro man in his employment; the latter proposes to his neighbor, sir, I wish you to receive my negro men into your family as a gentleman; extend to him the society of your daughter, and encourage their marriage together. Now, sir, I ask, could such a request be listened to by any man of ordinary self-respect with any degree of patience? Would he indulge the audacity of his unprincipled neighbor by delaying his answer? No, sir! Time is not necessary for the consideration of subjects, and the answer, no, with a corresponding action, would put the contaminating wretch to flight. All such petitions contain in substance the same request, and ought to be as summarily disposed of. Members minds were made up upon this subject and they were ready to decide, but out of show of respect the petition must be referred. I have no respect, sir, for such petitions, or those who sign them, nor would I have them believe from this deceptive policy of referring that I had: and I am grateful to know that my name stands among the independent spirits of this body who voted against its reference.

Allow me Mr. President, to return for a moment to that objection which seems most popular and plausible with gentlemen who have opposed my views on this discussion. It has been reiterated upon this floor, that this subject more properly belonged to the legislature. If it does, then let me ask if this body does not constitute the supreme legislative or law making power of this State? It is the highest legislative power known to civil society, for whose good government and laws have been instituted—an object worthy of our action and patient deliberation—upon the organization of society, governments were erected for their security and protection, and as society lies at the foundation of government, all laws either supreme or subordinate, should be framed with reference to its preservation and protection. It is our duty to see that it is not crushed and destroyed by the blighting curse of neglect. Society has given birth to power, and in the exercise of that power, its claims should first command our attention, and the last to be postponed. Whilst the time and attention of the convention is employed in arranging the length, breadth and power of offices, and officers, the mere details of government is a great and paramount principle, to be overlooked, the influence of which is felt every where, extending itself to the family altar and the peaceful fireside. Sir, I cannot be content with such neglect of such a principle.

I now come Mr. President, to consider the effect of leaving this question open, having already adverted to the effect of such a course upon the legislature, and the possibility of a further postponement by that body. I will consider briefly, its influence upon the question of equality as presented by abolitionists, and its moral effect upon the community at large.

Illinois has already been the theatre of outrages which brand her with all most indelible disgrace. The rights of neighboring States have been openly disregarded, the property of our neighbors forcibly taken, and forcibly withheld. Our own halls of justice have been invaded to inflict this violence, and now sir, the public peace and tranquility, public and private justice, a due regard for the compact between the States, our self-respect, our peace at home and our character abroad, all, unite in demanding a remedy. If this question is postponed, an important point is gained by the abolitionists, without which they could not succeed with their iniquitous schemes; hence they are emboldened by this temporary triumph, they see their influence is felt and acknowledged, they will come out from their hiding places, and that which has been done under cover of night will be openly transacted. The negroes sir, will be emboldened, and the public high ways will scarcely afford them room to pass, such will be the rapid increase of their numbers and consequence.

The States that surround us have taken measures to rid themselves of this nuisance whilst Illinois, with open arms invites them to her embrace. It is substantially an invitation to the superannuated and worthless free negroes of the south to come within our borders, it gives them assurance of present liberty, and future equality. It is in effect, a license to those who wish to engage in the lucrative business of negro stealing from our sister States. It furnishes such men with facilities that could not be otherwise supplied, free negroes thus introduced, become the agents and willing instruments of designing abolitionists; their depots will be erected upon each line of "under ground rail-way," under the superintendance of some bold and enterprising free negro; and Illinois become the receptacle of this worthless and refuse population of all the States.—And we shall not find good citizens from abroad coming here sir, to seek their society, but on the contrary, these good citizens of Illinois, not lost to all the finer feelings of their nature will seek another home. That equality here boldly proposed, will gradually but imperceptibly fix itself upon the institutions of the State. A Nat Turner will spring up to conduct a war of extermination against the whites.

If sir, in the slave States an attempt to exterminate the whites should have been made, is it beyond the limits of probability, that in Illinois, where all legislation tends to encourage it, that it would also be attempted? The scenes of South Hampton in Virginia, will be re-enacted in Illinois; and the blood of our citizens be the alarming sacrifice. A minority of this body have demanded a remedy, without it their voice can never be still; though small in number, I am proud to be one of them, our position now, is that of sentinels upon the outer walls of the ramparts of social liberty, and our exertions will ever be to awaken Illinois to a sense of her danger. History presents to us an example that gives us hope; the example of our revolutionary fathers forbids us despair.

The patriotism of our glorious revolution first found in the hearts of a few, resisting the waves of British vengeance that lashed our shores, strikingly illustrates the power of the few, when coupled with unconquerable determination; but sir, there is still another and broader foundation for our hopes, to be found in the more calm and deliberate consideration of this subject, by honorable members of the convention; when they look at the tendency of this great question to break the cords that bind us together as a nation; when they consider the inevitable tendency of their decision, they cannot consent to return to their constituents without repairing the insult and the wrong they have done them.

The effect of this question may be seen in the condition of our federal Union. The strength of our government has so far been equal to every internal division, but sir, it owes its success to the concentrated power of a united people. The odious doctrine of abolition will "divide and conquer," and too much reliance on the strength of our government exposes us to a weaker power; broad, deep and firm, as this government may be in its foundation, bold and commanding in its superstructure, it is not beyond the reach of such odious steps as have been allowed to abolitionists upon this floor. And when the time comes sir, who will sympathise with Illinois, when the hideous shouts of exultation rise from a victorious negro population in Illinois? What sound but the death shrieks of liberty? Shall we hear it?

TERMS OF PEACE

"The Democratic Review" gives the following, as the terms on which our Government will make peace with Mexico. We are quite confident our Government would be glad of any reasonable excuse for withdrawing our troops to the Rio Grande. At present the chances for peace seem more remote than ever. The proposition of the Government organ to rob the Mexican churches will tend greatly to exasperate the people of Mexico against us.

"As to the cession of territory demanded of the Mexicans, the Administration will not claim it as a forfeit, but offer to pay for it, so as to acquire it by purchase. We want a clear title to it, and the Administration considers purchase the very best of all titles. The expenses of the war we will not claim from the Mexicans; and the indemnity which she owes our citizens will be assumed by the Government of the United States. We shall then claim no money of Mexico in any shape, and we are willing to accept land in payment of our just demands. As to the territory to be ceded or sold to us by Mexico, we are of the opinion that it will not comprise more than Upper California and New Mexico, and that our Government will not insist, as a condition of peace, on the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; but rather make this a subject for subsequent friendly negotiations between the two sister Republics."

We understand that in the arrangement for the purchase and concentration of the property lately owned by the Cairo City and Canal Company, in Trustees, under the union of "Cairo City Property" which being represented by shares of the par value of One Hundred dollars each free and unencumbered by debt—or assessment or personal responsibility—that the creditors of said company at Home and abroad will receive shares in the beneficial interests of this Cairo city property through Mr. Holbrook, the President in satisfaction of these claims—and the whole indebtedness of the Bank of Cairo being due from that company the holders of its notes will be paid in the same manner. And, should the Central Rail Road be completed, which ought to be the object of the Trustees to accomplish,—the investment at Cairo cannot fail to be very valuable.

OUR DESTINY.—In a note by C. B. Brown to Volney's view of the United States, published in 1804, the following remark is made in reference to the acquisition of Louisiana.—"This circumstance hazarded the imagination in its excursions into futurity, and instead of anticipating the extension of the empire, merely to the sea on the South, and to the great river on the North, we may be sure, that, in no long time, it will stretch East and West from sea to sea, and from the North pole to the Isthmus of Panama."

THE JOURNAL.

ALTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAIL ROAD.

To the People of Sangamon County.

[illegible]

Springfield, June [illegible], 1847.

CAIRO AND CENTRAL RAIL ROAD

We have read with pleasure, and much interest the article in the State Register on the subject of Cairo. Knowing as we do, that the progress and prosperity of this great undertaking is closely identified with the completion of the Central Rail Road, in which a large majority of the people of Illinois feel a deep interest, especially those residing in the interior of the State,—we copy the article into our paper. We have also read the printed memorial to the Congress of the United States asking preemption right to land on behalf of this road. It is a document embracing important facts and ably written. We will go hand in hand with our neighbor in every thing which tends to relieve our State from debt—to complete her Rail Roads and other unfinished improvements—and to build up towns within our own borders.

CAIRO.—We are gratified to learn that the obstacles [illegible] the progress of the noble enterprise of building up a city at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi [illegible]. [illegible]

From our Southern Correspondent.

LAKE [illegible], Louisiana, June 8, 1847.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI AND SUNDRY.—There is [illegible] part of our country so generally misrepresented, as the great valley of the Mississippi. The great features of the "father of waters," and the character of the people who live upon its borders, have furnished subjects for marvellous descriptions, and often for [illegible]. One writer wishes to make a book without troubling himself to get information [illegible] with his pen, and fertile in fancy, his descriptions of the rising or the setting sun—of the "deepening shades of night"—of the "sparkling waters dancing in the moon-beams," would be grateful contributions for Monthly Magazines, intended for the palpitating hearts of boarding-school misses. Such a writer is CHARLES LANMAN, for instance, who becomes so enraptured [illegible] heavenly days that occasionally make every happy the *universal human soul*, that his "own heart, which had been darkened by the shadows of human life, was made joyful [illegible]," and whose atmosphere (that is a day spent somewhere between [illegible] and the Republic) was so "soft and of so [illegible] a hue," that it "made him long for the wings of [illegible], that he might float away upon its bosom [illegible]." [illegible] is certainly indebted [illegible] for his poetic, dreamy description [illegible] in its neighborhood, and his [illegible] readers may appreciate his *dull haunts* [illegible]; but when he comes to describe the [illegible], they will expect him to lay [illegible] and present facts. Not so does the [illegible] in '46.

[illegible] this late traveller through our [illegible] to illustrate the remark [illegible] this communication. He [illegible] letters to the N. Y. Observer [illegible]. He says he has sailed [illegible] the little lake which [illegible] and intends to [illegible] &c. He describes [illegible] the "grave [illegible] the picture of that [illegible] hundreds [illegible] eternity," [illegible]

[illegible] the Lower Mississippi is the least [illegible] Speaks [illegible] threatening [illegible] the waters [illegible] below St. Louis [illegible] forests [illegible] that you might [illegible] without finding a [illegible] description [illegible] the river below [illegible] has spoken [illegible] returning [illegible] the current throughout [illegible] can describe [illegible] that the river [illegible] mile,—that the [illegible] entirely [illegible] left and [illegible] hundred miles [illegible] point below New Orleans [illegible] with very [illegible] intervals its banks [illegible] of commerce [illegible] cultivation [illegible] Magnolia [illegible] and Myrtle, [illegible] more [illegible] the [illegible] far more producing [illegible] the globe for the consumption [illegible] Mr. Lanman has only [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] with a miserable [illegible] are in abundance [illegible] the [illegible] of quarters in the [illegible] are continually shifting their homes [illegible] for change and [illegible] reason, that [illegible] exhausted the [illegible] in their [illegible] the [illegible] for a clearing [illegible] where the sound of the [illegible] axe has never echoed through the forest [illegible].

The sign board which our poetic traveller saw, affords no ground for [illegible] similes. For there is an [illegible] introduced [illegible] in him that made it and in him that [illegible] with marvelous [illegible] It was [illegible] cleared, it would now make [illegible] the advertisement, this farm for sale. A kind of advertisement that many a practical traveller is glad to see [illegible] Nor for the balance of the [illegible] the $1,50— this was intended as the price per acre, being the first cost and interest,—and in the mean time, the squatter had made his $10 to $20 per acre from his [illegible] and [illegible] and *wretched* as the [illegible] thought!

But the true explanation of the sign I imagine to be this. The woodman has generally a sign of [illegible] in large figures, in order to inform the steam-boat captains at what price he sells his wood per cord. Our friend, the traveller neglected to take this down, (reckless [illegible] about trifles) when he [illegible] put up the [illegible] "for sale," and sheered off for his new home. I am very sorry he did not take it down; for it is a vague evil in our [illegible] country [illegible] *place* and keep it [illegible] that he did not take it down, [illegible] the price of his [illegible] and the sign was of no [illegible] to him. For no other reason, our traveller [illegible] and he [illegible] poetic spirits until the moment he passed the mouth of the Missouri on his way up the father of [illegible] when he [illegible] to be entering an entire new world where [illegible] is "beautiful exceedingly." Then he regretted only, that he could not strike the poet's lyre and sing an undying hymn of praise. The shores are now green and the waters are [illegible] green, and clear, and placid as the slumbers of a babe." The hour, the time was holy, and every object that met his gaze seemed to have been baptised with an *immortal loveliness*." The "golden cloud, the bright, free moon, and now and then a trembling star, were completely mirrored in the bosom of the softly flowing, but ever murmuring stream." He saw "the [illegible] shores, a flock of island," "the pleasant and picturesque town of Alton," and its "church spires, speaking of hope and Heaven," (he saw none of this on the lower Mississippi,) at another time the sky was without a cloud, and the pleasant sunshine fell upon the cheek like the kiss of one we love dearly." Every thing pleased him on this occasion—trees, the sod, the islands, swallows, blue-jays, bobolinks, and black-birds. He heard the "croak of a raven"—now he was favored with a chorus of a mocking-bird, dove, red and blue-birds, the robin and the sparrow, and with the whistling of the quail and the lark." And to cap the climax "an occasional flock of ducks might be seen, startled away by our approach; a crane feeding in a cluster of [illegible] or a bold fish-hawk pursuing his prey, while the senses were almost oppressed by the fragrance of flowers, which met the eye on every side." Our travellers very chatty now and well pleased with himself, and with all he sees, but farther down the river, he was quite unhappy, rather dull of observation, if not chargeable with [illegible].

D.

THE SANGAMO JOURNAL

For President—ZACHARY TAYLOR.

SPRINGFIELD:

Thursday Morning, July 8, 1847.

Welcome to the Volunteers.

The programme of the proceedings to the 5th, was well carried out, under the judicious direction of the Chief Marshal of the Day, V. Hickox, Esq. and the Committee of Arrangements. The crowd was enormous—and it was supposed when the procession appeared on the ground, that there must have been from three to five thousand persons present. A considerable number of the "Veteran Volunteers" joined in the procession, and we noticed that one of the number, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, carried in his hand the flag, taken by him in the battle of Cerro Gordo. Capt. Prince's Company of Infantry (the "Hardin Boys") and the Lincoln Guards, under Capt. Stuart, which were present, are handsome companies and their military performance were quite creditable to them. The Declaration of Independence was read by Jason Hackett, Esq. and the Oration, decidedly an excellent effort, was pronounced by W. L. Patterson, Esq. Col. Baker being called upon, addressed the assembly in a few remarks of his usual acceptable manner. The rough service of war has not lessened the power with which he was wont to use the strong listening multitude. The Dinner was abundant, and of the substantials, "more than enough." The procession to Grove Grove was closed at an early hour;—not by returning from thence to their homes in the country, and there enjoying the day—but in the evening a Concert was given by Mr. Bristow and her daughters to the "Returned Volunteers" and the Military, at the Representatives' Hall, at which it was estimated some five 800 persons were present—a compliment not flattering as it was deserved to the attending performers. At the close of the Concert, the citizens in the Hall seemed to be endowed with harmonious powers—a large portion of the Hall was devoid of them, and under the influence of music, there was an exhibition, and but few citizens present, of "the poetry of motion," by the many ladies and gentlemen present. This performance, we judged, from the merry smiles of the happy faces, was enjoyed with an unusual zest—and the only regret expressed was, that it had been necessary to celebrate the return of the glorious natal day of our country on Saturday. Under the influence of kind feeling, we promised that this should not happen in case for five years to come. We should not forget here to mention the brilliant display of fire works in the evening, of which we have been informed, by some of our German citizens, who excelled [illegible] on the approach of the Celebration—thanks to them!

The proceedings of the Convention were nearly strung as follows:—At the appointed time, that we trust our friends will excuse us for this brief notice of the doings on the 5th. We will not attempt, however, under existing circumstances, that we did not wish to be engaged by a State officer, and then only on a given amount in proportion to capital paid in. We would not be willing that the Bank should be abused. A general law of the legislature, embodying such a system, would encourage the formation of Banks, and would not be liable to seduce the establishment of mere banks—then would pay a fair profit, and be useful to the community. In such case, if a bank should refuse to pay specie for its notes, or otherwise violate the law, the State could at once pull its corporate rights from us.

But we are not wedded to this system. We prefer it;—and next to it, that the question should be left open to the Committee. The subject of inviting capital into our State, and of Currency, are not now a party matter—As we have said before, if there is a matter of progressive movement, among the people on these subjects, and the interest now manifested in them is evidence of its existence.

We feel no hesitation in saying, that any system of Banking to be adopted by the Convention which will have the effect to prevent the establishment of Banks in the State of Illinois, will be a direct prohibition, or by some indirect mode—a virtual one to the Constitution before the people. Such a prohibition, we believe, would not be adopted—for to be accessible to them, we must evidently hope that this subject will be so disposed of as to meet their wishes.

☞Friday last was devoted in St. Louis to the celebration of the 4th, by the Independence Guards, under Capt. Stuart, which were present, and

the deliberate expression of the people upon this question, when presented to them at the polls, as proposed by persons here, holding the same opinions of myself on this point? They would not admit that they are afraid of public opinion, or opposed to giving the people their own wish upon the matter. When I speak of public opinion in the county I represent, I am not to be understood as saying that I am giving the opinion of every one. Indeed, I have no doubt some few are for entire prohibition, but I speak of what I am persuaded and convinced is the opinion of much the largest part of them; and believing this, I have no hesitation in espousing them here, and this brings me to speak of such restrictions as I conceive are essentially required against banking in all and every manner; restrictions which I have before alluded to, and which are looked for by the people in my county, and which I will now read.

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks and Corporations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting to this Convention an article of amendment to the 21st section of article 8, of the Constitution, in substance as follows, (after striking out the whole section, insert that)

"Sec. 21. There shall be no banks or moneyed institutions in this State, until the act of the General Assembly providing therefor—whether the same be a general law for free banking, a special act of incorporation, or otherwise—shall be first submitted to a direct vote of the people, and approved by the qualified voters of the State at some general election. Nor shall the General Assembly pass any general law, or special act of incorporation, of any moneyed institution, without expressly providing, in such law or act, the following restrictions:

"1st. The stockholders shall be liable in their individual capacity, for all the debts of such company or corporation, to the amount of their respective proportions of their stock and the debts; and shall, before any issues, pledge to the General Assembly, as may be provided by law, ample securities for the redemption of all their paper in specie.

"2d. All the capital stock shall be first paid in, in specie, before any issue by such bank.

"3d. No act shall be passed by the General Assembly, authorizing or legalizing any suspension of specie payments.

"4. Bill-holders shall be entitled to preference of payment before all other creditors.

"5. Not more than three dollars for one shall ever be issued, nor any bills of a less denomination than $10.

"6. Any embezzlement of the funds of the bank shall be deemed felony, and punishable by confinement in the penitentiary; and the General Assembly shall provide by law for the punishment of all persons who may be in anywise connected with the management of the bank, for any dishonesty or swindling, either to individuals or to the public.

"7. Any violation of the terms and provisions of such law, or charter, shall be a forfeiture of the privileges of such company or corporation; and they shall be liable to immediate prosecution therefor by any person, and before any court of competent jurisdiction, in such manner as may be provided by law."

Whether these restrictions are the best, or are all that are necessary, I am hardly prepared to determine; but they are such as have occurred to me as striking directly at the causes of the abuse of the banking system heretofore. Indeed, Sir, I have heretofore regarded such restrictions as likely to operate as entire prohibitions against banking in this State; for although, in other States men will engage in banking under such restricted and confined limits, where capital is more abundant, business more regular and active, and the habits of the people less changeable, yet in this State there would be all those and many other obstacles to encounter. But if these restrictions are necessary to the safety of banks, they should be established; and I am led to believe from the expression of opinions here, that some plan may be adopted, even with these limits, that would be practicable in this State.

These restrictions do not have reference to any particular plan or system of banking; they neither recommend or exclude any; but are alike applicable, as general rules and principles, to any and all kinds. And in this, these propositions differ from those just submitted by the gentleman from Madison, (Mr C. Edwards,) and those heretofore submitted by the gentleman from Cook, (Mr Gregg,) for those restrictions look to the establishment of a general and free banking system, and exclude any other system.

I am not prepared to say that I am in favor of any system; nor do I wish, directly or indirectly, to commit myself for any plan. It is not necessary to do so. I confess, that at first reflection, if it were necessary to decide in favor of any sort of banking plan, I should think a general system the better; but I am not satisfied as to what plan would be best, nor do I know that public opinion is in favor of any particular plan. I think it will be entirely sufficient that these general restrictions should be fixed, and the legislature left to devise such plan, if any, as may be called for, and which would be approved by the people. I deem it highly necessary that these restrictions or some in substance like them, should be agreed upon here. If an unqualified prohibitory clause shall be adopted here, I am convinced the people would vote it down, and I do not wish to see the whole constitution fail on that ground; nor do I wish the constitution left as it is, leaving to the legislature the power at any time to establish a State Bank and its branches without any restrictions whatever, and upon the old system.

Mr President, I have been induced to offer these remarks, not from any desire to bring upon this State a system of banking again, nor from any disposition to defend the policy of banking; but because I believe what I have said are the sentiments of my constituents, which I deem it my duty to represent, and because the course of argument of other gentlemen has required me to refer to some principles, by way of showing the consistency of these opinions with those heretofore entertained, and particularly in reply to those who insist that nothing but an utter and unqualified prohibition against all banking, is to be reconciled with the democratic faith and democratic principles. With all due deference to the opinions of other honorable gentlemen here, I must be permitted the right to entertain and express opinions duly weighed and formed, and to act independently upon my own conclusions. I am under obligations to the house for the attention and indulgence they have given me, and having, as I believe, clearly and fully explained the position I occupy, I shall no longer trespass upon their patience.

After some further time spent in the consideration of the matters pending; on motion of

Mr PETERS the committee rose, and by their chairman reported progress therein, and asked leave to sit again; granted.

Convention then adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1847.

The convention assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev Mr HALE.

The journal of yesterday was read; various resolutions of reference were adopted.

On motion of Mr Z. CASEY, the convention pursuant to an order adopted yesterday, resolved itself into committee of the whole,

Mr WOODSON in the chair, and took up for consideration the report of the committee on the legislative department. The first and second section of the report having been read.

Mr CALDWELL moved to amend, by striking out the words "Senate and," and the word "both," in the second line.

The question was taken and decided in the negative.

Mr SHUMWAY moved to amend the second section by striking out the word "two" and inserting "three," so that the sessions of the legislature should be held once in every three years, instead of once in two years.

Mr ROUNDTREE proposed that "four" be inserted.

These propositions gave rise to a discussion which lasted until the hour of adjournment.

Mr WILLIAMS said, he was for making only such alterations as were absolutely required; they had been long accustomed to biennial sessions, and he thought it would be better to make no change in this respect.

Mr DAVIS of Montgomery, advocated the insertion of "four." We were cursed, he said, with too much legislation. The laws passed at one session were scarcely disseminated and known, before they were changed by the legislature at its next session. He was in favor of having but one session in four years; those who administered the laws then, and those who were to be governed by them, would have an opportunity of understanding them.

Mr THOMAS called for a division, so as to take the question first on striking out.

Mr GEDDES was in favor of striking out for the purpose of inserting "four." There was, he said, too much legislation, and he was inclined to think that a session once in four years was often enough. One very material point that would be gained was the saving of expense. The convention had yesterday very effectually cut off a good deal of legislation by its decision on the question of banks; it would be as well then, that the legislature should meet less frequently, so that when they did meet they might have something to do.

Mr HAYES opposed the motion to strike out in a speech of some length.

Mr MINSHALL said, he would not agree with with gentlemen who said that it was the frequent meeting of the legislature which occasioned the unnecessary legislation which gentlemen complained of. They had already proposed to apply the pruning knife by reducing the number of members, and reducing their pay. It is a principle in all free governments, that the more nearly the representative was brought to his constituency the better. If elected for two sessions as in the case of Senator, and there was but one session in four years, the representative must necessarily be elected for eight years. This did not sound much like democracy. It would never suit the people of this State. He was in favor of a session every year, instead of every two years; but if that could not be obtained, he was for letting it as it was, and correcting the evil of over abundant legislation by reducing the number and per diem of members, and limiting the duration of the sessions.

After some observations by Messrs PALMER of Macoupin, and DAVIS of Montgomery,

On motion of Mr SHUMWAY, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again—leave was accordingly granted.

On motion of Mr EDWARDS of Madison, leave of absence was granted to Mr Constable for ten days, in consequence of sickness in his family.

On motion of Mr EDMONDSON, he was excused from further service on the committee on incorporations.

On motion of Mr LOGAN, leave of absence was granted to Mr Keeler for six days.

On motion of Mr HARVEY, leave of absence was granted to Mr Edmonson for ten days.

On motion of Mr CAMPBELL of Jo Daviess, leave of absence was granted Mr Archer for one week.

On motion of Mr ARCHER, a leave of absence was granted to Mr Dunn for one week.

On motion of Mr Z. CASEY, leave of absence was granted to Mr Dement for eight days.

On motion of Mr WOODSON, leave of absence was granted to Mr Witt for one week.

Mr KNAPP, of Scott, offered for adoption the following:

WHEREAS, The present organization of Counties comprises too many distinct departments, too many officers, and requires too high a rate of fees to support such officers; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That the committee on "Miscellaneous subjects and questions" be instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the County Commissioners' Court, and the Court of Probate Justice of the Peace, and providing in the amended constitution, for establishing in each county, a court composed of one county judge and two associates; the county judge to be elected quadrennially by the people, to be paid an annual salary out of the county treasury, not to exceed $, nor less than $, and to range between these sums, in proportion to the amount of taxes paid in the county per annum, including poll tax; the associates to be drawn annually from the list of the justices of the peace in the county, whose compensation shall be one dollar per day, while in session.

2d. Said court to have jurisdiction of all matters now under the control of the county commissioners court.

3d. Said court to have the present jurisdiction of the probate justice of the peace, except ordinary justices jurisdiction, and such further power as may be given by law in matters of probate.

4th. Said court to have jurisdiction in actions of debt and assumpsit to the amount of $500, in trover, trespass, case and replevin, to the amount of $100; jurisdiction of misdemeanors, and all appeals from justices of the peace.

5th. Said court to have a clerk, who shall be ex-officio recorder of deeds, and conveyances of real title, whose compensation shall be fees.

6th. Said court to have power to reduce the fees of county offices by a regular per cent, when the rate fixed by the legislature yields more income to a particular office than is necessary to afford him adequate compensation.

7th. Pleadings in said court, in civil cases, to be oral.

8th. Appeals to be to the circuit court, trials on appeals to be *de novo*, and when either party wishes to preserve the record in a given case, declarations shall be filed in the circuit court, as though the case were an original case in that court.

9th. When it becomes necessary to sell real estate to carry into effect the judgment of said court, transcripts to be taken to the circuit court in pursuance of legal provisions therefor.

10th. Said court with the associates to hold sessions quarterly, the president judge to act as probate court during vacation, with power to reserve question till the regular sessions, where the judgment of the associates is desired.

Mr SCATES forwarded to the chair an invitation from a committee of the Sabbath Convention, now in session in this city, requesting the constitutional convention to attend its session this afternoon—which was read.

The President announced an invitation from a committee of the citizens of Sangamon, inviting him and the body over which he presides, to attend and partake of a barbecue which the citizens of Sangamon propose to give to the officers and soldiers of the 4th regiment of Illinois Volunteers, at Springfield on the 3d day of July.

On motion of Mr SERVANT, the invitations were accepted.

On motion, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, July 1, 1847.

The convention assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. BERGEN.

The journal of yesterday was read.

Mr HOES presented the petition of Charles A. Fellows and thirty-six others, citizens of Livingston county, praying for the creation of the office of Superintendent of public instruction. On his motion the reading was dispensed with, and the petition referred to the committee on education.

On motion of Mr MANLY the petition presented by him on certain subjects, on the 11th June, was taken from the table, the reading dispensed with, and the petition referred to the committee on law reform.

Mr WHITESIDE from the committee on the militia and military affairs, reported that the committee had had under consideration the 5th article of the constitution, and had directed him to recommend the adoption of said article in the revised constitution without amendment.

On motion of Mr WHITESIDE, the 5th article of the constitution was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr THOMAS, from the committee on revenue, to which was referred a resolution providing that the county courts shall have the exclusive right to cause to be assessed and collected, as shall be provided by law, a tax on sections, numbered sections, &c., and asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

The question was taken on discharging the committee, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr HAYES, from the committee on law reform, which was instructed by resolution to inquire into the expediency of exempting persons having conscientious scruples from serving on juries, &c.—reported the same back, and asked leave to be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

The question was taken on discharging the committee and decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr KITCHELL leave of absence was granted to Mr TUTT for seven days.

Mr CAMPBELL of Joe Davis, gave notice that on next Monday, week he would offer the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on incorporations be instructed to report the following propositions, to be submitted to the people separately:

1st. There shall be no bank or banks, nor any branch of any bank or banks, of any description whatever, established in this State for the term of ten years. If a majority of all the votes cast by the qualified electors of the State shall be in favor of such clause being inserted in the constitution, it shall then be made the duty of the legislature, at the expiration of said term of ten years to submit the same question to the people, to be voted on in the same manner; and it shall be the further duty of the legislature to submit the same question every ten years thereafter, unless said proposition shall be rejected, then, and in that case, said clause shall be stricken from the constitution.

2d. If a majority of the qualified electors of the State shall decide against the foregoing proposition being made a part of the constitution, then it shall be made the duty of the legislature, at any time it shall be deemed necessary to create by law, any bank or banks, or to establish within the limits of the State any branch of any bank or banks of any other State, to submit any and every such law so creating or establishing any such banks or branches to the people for their approval, at least one year previous to the time fixed for voting on the same; and in case said law shall receive a majority of all the votes given at said election, then it shall be in full force and operation, otherwise to be of no force or effect whatever.

Mr KNOWLTON offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on elections and the right of suffrage inquire into the expediency of so amending the constitution as to require for a qualification to the election of county officers, that every person voting for county officers, shall have resided in the county where he shall vote three months next preceding the election for such county officers.

Mr SINGLETON moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "three," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment and decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr HAWLEY offered the following:

Whereas, humanity and philanthropy should ever characterise State governments; and whereas, we have among us in this State the lunatic, the deaf and dumb, and the blind, proper subjects for the exercise of honor and principle, therefore

Resolved, That this subject be referred to a special committee, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the expediency of making some constitutional provisions authorizing the legislature to provide means for the administration of this unfortunate portion of community.

Mr HARDING moved to amend the preamble inserting after the word "blind" the words "and black."

Mr THOMAS moved that the amendment be laid on the table. He said that he did not want the blacks connected with the deaf and dumb.

Mr HARDING,—they are equally unfortunate.

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr SCATES moved to insert after the word "blind" in the first resolution, the words "and insane."

On motion of Mr ADAMS, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr WEAD offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on miscellaneous subjects and question, inquire into the expediency of providing in the new constitution for fixing the new seat of government permanently at Peoria.

On motion of Mr ADAMS, the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr DAVIS of Montgomery,

Resolved, That the committee on banks and incorporations, enquire into expediency of so amending the constitutions, so as to forever prevent the State from chartering a bank in which she shall be either directly or indirectly concerned as stockholder or proprietor.

On motion of Mr HOGUE, the convention again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee on the legislative department, which was under consideration yesterday,

Mr WOODSON in the chair.

The question pending before the same committee at its rising on yesterday was upon striking out the word "two" in the second section; which question was taken and decided in the negative.

Mr ARMSTRONG moved to strike out October in the second and third series of the second section, and insert in lieu thereof the word November.

Mr ROBBINS called for a division of the question; the question was divided. The motion was then put on striking out the word October and decided in the affirmative.

The question then recurred on inserting the word November, and a short debate ensued.

Mr LOGAN said he was sorry October had been stricken out, for he thought a more convenient time could hardly be fixed. He was opposed to having the State elections occur at the same time with the Presidential election, for he desired to see as far as practicable State policy disconnected with the policy of the general Government. The election of officers for the State government would be enough of elections for one day. He would move at the proper time to insert the fourth Monday in September.

Mr KNOX said he would be content to let the time remain as it was originally, but there were some reasons why November would be preferable. He saw no great objection to fixing the time of holding the elections on the day which the Presidential election would take place, and one reason in favor of it was, that it would be a saving of time and expense. In the county which he had the honor in part to represent, the saving would be something like one hundred dollars. This was not a large sum it was true, but it nevertheless was an item in the county expenses; though as the gentleman from Sangamon suggested, it would make a hard day's work of it to elect all the State and county officers and President beside on the same day. Still he did not think the electors would shrink from the labor. The gentleman seemed to think it would cause the elections to be too much of a party character. In his view of the matter frequent elections had more to do with keeping up party excitement than any thing else. It appeared to him that we should have less of party feeling, if we had but one election in the year. If the elections took place in October, there would be excitement kept up by the politicians from that time until the Presidential election. This excitement was kept alive by men whose interest it was to do so. There was a class of people in this community who seemed to suppose that the people were unable to think and act for themselves. He thought the fewer opportunities that were offered for this party excitement the better. He was one of those who believed that the people were able to think and to act for themselves. He believed that fixing the time of elections for the first Monday in November, would conduce most to the interest of the State.

Mr KNOWLTON said that he did not think so meanly of the people of the State as to believe that a presidential election was going to sway a single vote. Every one had his favorite candidate, and he believed there was independence enough among the people to induce them to vote for the man of their choice independently of party influence.

The question was then taken on inserting the word November, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr ROUNTREE then moved to add the word "eight" in the 2d line of the second section, and at the end of said section the words "and continue two days." The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment, and decided in the negative.

Mr SHARPE moved to strike out the word "eight," in the second line of the second section, and insert in lieu thereof the word "nine," which was decided in the negative.

Mr ROBBINS moved to amend the second section by inserting after the word "therein," in the 4th line, the words "and for such length of time;" which was also negatived.

Mr MARSHALL, of Mason, moved to amend the third section, by striking out, in the second line, after the word "States," the words "and the inhabitants of this State." Mr M observed that his reason for making this motion was, that this section contemplated that the voter should reside in the State twelve months, and therefore he must be an inhabitant of the State. The words which he had moved to strike out were surplusage.

The question was taken on agreeing to the proposed amendment, and decided in the negative.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Jo Daviess, moved to amend the third section by striking out the word "three" in the first line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "one." Lost.

Mr SINGLETON moved to amend the third section by inserting after the word "resided," in the third line, the words "five years in the State, and"—which was also decided in the negative.

Mr DAWSON moved to amend the fourth section, by striking out the word "thirty," in the first line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "forty."

Mr. WHITNEY called for a division of the question, which being taken on striking out the word "thirty," was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. SHUMWAY, the fourth section was amended by inserting after the word "States," in the 2d line, the words "and an inhabitant of this State."

On motion of Mr. SINGLETON, the 4th section was further amended, by inserting after the word "resided," in the 2d line, the words "five years in the State, and"

Mr HAY moved to amend the 4th section by inserting after the word "thirty," in the 1st line, the word "five."

The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment, and decided in the negative.

Mr SINGLETON moved to reconsider the vote taken on his motion to amend the third section; which, according to rule, lies over one day.

Mr HARVEY moved to amend the 5th section, by striking out the words "never to be increased nor diminished" in the second line; which was decided in the negative.

Mr McCALLAN moved to amend the sixth section by striking out the word "five," in the first line. Lost.

Mr HOGUE moved to amend the 6th section, by striking out the word "five," in the second line; which was also lost.

Mr HARDING then moved to amend the sixth section, by striking out the words "seventy-five members, never to be increased nor diminished," in the 2d line, and insert in lieu thereof the words "one member from each county."

Mr HARDING said, that the committee having decided that the legislature should consist of two branches, and that it should convene once in two years, it was necessary in fixing the number of which that legislature should be comprised, to have some reference to the decision of the committee in regard to those points to which he had alluded.—Had the committee determined to strike out from the first section "the Senate," as proposed by the gentleman from Gallatin, then it was probable, that the committee would also be prepared to strike out the number seventy-five, and insert a much larger number; but it was determined by a vote of the committee, without debate, that there should be a Senate as well as a House of Representatives in the legislative department of the government, and although he had voted against the proposition of the gentleman to strike out the Senate, from the alarm which he felt at this attempt at innovation upon the mode of organization adopted in other governments, more than from conclusions founded upon considerations of necessity and principle; yet why, he would ask, should we retain the form of a republican government, unless we might have the substance and excellence which ought to appertain to such a government? Why incur the many inconveniences, and the expenses necessarily incident to such a form of government, unless the benefits which ought to be derived therefrom could be secured? If the members of the two branches of the legislature were to possess like qualifications, to be vested with like powers on all subjects of legislation, to be elected upon precisely the same basis of population, by the same electors, in the same manner, and for the same term, why should they be divided into two branches? It was not enough to be told that one branch was intended to be a check upon the other, unless by their different characters and constituency this desirable result was to be secured.

Despotism, continued Mr Harding, acts upon and oppresses mankind in different forms; sometimes in a military garb, but more frequently in an executive power, and I think that reason and experience demonstrate that it may, and that it has often assumed a legislative shape. An unchecked and unrestrained legislature, concurring as they generally do in our times, with the executive, because of like constituency, and like party character, must prove dangerous to liberty, and for want of being properly balanced, render the government unstable. I admit, Sir, that by the division of the legislative department into two branches, those branches may have a tendency to check the action of each other; but, Sir, that tendency is as nought before the wind, when they are all elected upon the same basis of representation, and two of them according to the same apportionment. All are the offspring of the thousand labors of party strife and passion. This legislature is to be clothed with all the sovereign powers of the State, governed only by the restrictions of this constitution. Whatinterest, Sir, important though it may be, unless it can might many votes, is safe in a government of this character?—Private right and corporate right may be safe so long as shielded by an enlightened and independent judiciary. But, Sir, how long can we hope that the judiciary under the proposed mode of its creation, shall withstand the sway of unscrupulous and eager party. The constitution itself, Sir, before the maned flood of these streams may be overwhelmed. May not some of the able statesmen of this convention bring forward and insert in this place, or in some other portion of this article, a provision which will in practice, to a greater extent than this section proposes, give a House and a Senate dissimilar in character? I do not desire to make any such distinctions as we find in the British Parliament; but, Sir, I do believe that we ought at least to imitate the mode of apportionment which prevails in regard to the two branches of Congress. The conservative principle is not always in the possession of the few, either among the people or in legislatures. The most radical, unsteady, unscrupulous and violent are often in the minority; and, Sir, when they come to possess a majority, then if unchecked by a proper organization of the departments of government, the rights, the property and the persons of those who are obnoxious to them, must yield to the irresistible force of the torrent.

When this subject was before the convention in the form of resolutions of instruction to the committee on the legislative department, I opposed the number by my vote. I proposed that the number of members in the house should correspond with the number of counties; that each county should elect a representative, and that they should be paid out of the treasury of their respective counties. Thus, Sir, although it would save more money to the State treasury than any other plan, was voted down; it was defeated through the superior address and ability of the gentleman from White.

But, Sir, there is another consideration, and I much regret my inability to do more than refer to it. Could I enforce it with the arguments with which it is fraught, then, Sir, I should hope to see this mode adopted; and there is no doubt that it would aid much in preserving the faith and stability of the government of this State, and it is this:—The tillers of the soil, under such an apportionment, would control in a great degree one branch of the legislature. The men who bear the burthen of taxation, upon whose broad acres rest the debts and expenses of the State, must feel the necessity, if they would be relieved of this incubus of debt, of checking extravagant legislation, of adopting a system of strict economy in regard to all the expenses of the government. A representation by counties in one branch of the legislature, would be by no means so unequal, in respect to this interest, as gentlemen may at first suppose. It would tend to produce stability, because, Sir, a large portion of these counties, although small in population compared with those in which are situated places of depot and entrepot, where the hands of the loom and the spindle congregate, are settled by the farmer and mechanic, whose steady habits and principles would not be so readily overwhelmed by the unsettled, speculative and often unprincipled population along the public works and in your large cities. Is it too much to ask, Sir, that this vital, and in this most important interest should in this slight degree be favored? Sir, had this unassuming, unobtrusive, virtuous and patriotic portion of the population—this bone and sinew of the State—been more frequently consulted, had it been allowed to exert greater influence, and the busy-bodies of towns and cities less, well would it be now and hereafter for this State.

Gentlemen have often on this floor declared what were the complaints and wishes of the people. Sir, have not all the members of this Convention repeatedly heard the voice of the people, justly lamenting that the country was too much influenced by party, and do we not know that unchecked, unrestrained, faulty action has hurried the country into numerous acts of legislation which are deeply to be regretted? The representation in our branch, by counties, will check the headlong course of party. For, sir, although there may be a party governor, and a petty majority in the senate, yet it requires a majority of counties to give free scope to party bias on the part of the other two branches. Would you have the representative faithful to his trust? Then pay him out of the treasury of the county which he represents. Does he linger too long at the capitol? The accounts at the county treasury will show his delinquency, and thus another tie is established between the member and his constituency. Another advantage which will arise from allowing each county to elect a member is, that it will save much clamor and much expense in making apportionments hereafter. Make this the basis of representation, and we shall hear no more complaints of apportionments being made with reference to party interests and party objects. This will give us a stable government.

After some further remarks,

On motion of Mr GEDDES, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Convention then adjourned until afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

The convention assembled pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr Z. CASEY, the convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, again to consider the report of the committee on the legislative department,

Mr WOODSON in the chair.

The question pending before the committee when it rose, was on the motion made by Mr HARDING this morning, proposing to strike out the words, "seventy five members," &c., in the second line of the sixth section.

Mr HAY moved to postpone the further consideration of the sixth section for the present. The question was taken and decided in the negative.

Mr HARVEY moved to amend the same section, by inserting after the word "representatives" in the fourth line, the words "by the legislature." The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment and decided in the negative.

Mr CHURCH moved to amend the same section by inserting after the word "diminished" in the second line, the words "until the year 1860."

Mr HILL moved to amend the amendment proposed by Mr Church, as follows: strike out the words "never to be increased nor diminished" and insert in lieu thereof, the following:

Not to be increased or diminished until the year 1850; at which time the legislature shall have power to add one member to the House of Representatives for every addition to the present population of ten thousand, and one Senator for every increase of thirty thousand until the year 1860; after which, one member may be added to the House of Representatives for every twenty thousand additional population, and one Senator for every sixty thousand.

The question was taken on agreeing to the substitute and decided in the negative.

Mr KINNEY of Bureau, moved to amend the amendment proposed by Mr Church, by inserting after the word "diminished" in the second line, the words "until after the year 1860, nor until the punctual payment of the annual interest of the State debt shall have been fully provided for; nor at any time thereafter, shall the number of members exceed 33 in the Senate, and 100 in the House of Representatives." The question was taken on agreeing to the substitute and decided in the negative.

Mr PALMER of Macoupin, moved to amend the amendment proposed by Mr Church, by inserting after the word "diminished" in the second line, the words "until the population of this State shall exceed one million of souls, and may be increased to 100 members in the House of Representatives." The question was taken on agreeing to the proposed substitute and decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr SERVANT, the amendment as amended, was further amended by striking out the word "one" and inserting the word "two" in lieu thereof.

Mr THOMAS moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the following: "that such increase shall not exceed five at any apportionment which may be made." The question was taken on agreeing thereto and decided in the negative.

Mr LAUGHLIN moved the following as a substitute for the amended amendment: "until after the year 1860, when the legislature may increase the number of the representatives to one hundred." The question was taken on agreeing thereto and decided in the negative.

Mr DEITZ moved the following as a substitute for the amended amendment: "until the population of the State shall amount to one million of souls, when five members may be added to the House, and five additional members for every five hundred thousand inhabitants thereafter until the whole number of representatives shall amount to one hundred, after which the number shall neither be increased nor diminished."

Mr SINGLETON moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. The question was taken and decided in the negative.

The question was taken on agreeing to the substitute, and decided in the affirmative.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the amendment as amended and decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr WHITNEY, the convention rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again—leave was accordingly granted.

On motion of Mr SHARPE, leave of absence was granted to Mr Choate for six days.

On motion of Mr SINGLETON, leave of absence was granted to Mr Marshall of Mason for five days.

Mr CAMPBELL of McDonough, offered the following:

Resolved, That no member of this convention shall receive his per diem for the time not given by them in this convention, except in case of sickness.

Mr BALLINGALL moved to amend the resolution by adding the word "hereafter" after the word "them."

Mr SCATES moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, which was decided in the negative. Yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Akin, Anderson, Archer, Armstrong, Blair, Blakely, Ballingall, Dorbyshell, Butler, Canady, Curtiss, Cloud, Davis of Montgomery, Deere of McLean, Dawson, Dunsier, Dunlap, Dement, Edwards of Madison, Geddes, Greene of Tazewell, Hatch, Harley, Henderson, Hoss, Hatcher, Hurlbut, Jackson, Jenner, Jones, Knapp of Jersey, Lander, McClure, Mieure, Marshall of Coles, Marshall of Mason, Miners, Miller, Minshall, Moore, Pace, Pinckney, Scates, Sharpe, Servant, Smith of Gallatin, Vance, Webber.—45.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Allan, Atherton, Brockman, Bunsen, Crain, Campbell of McDonough, E S Carry, Zadoc Casey, Coffee of Woodford, Church, Dale, Deitz, Lee, Frick, Graham, Harding, Harlan, Harper, Harvey, Hay, Hayes, Hill, Hogue, Huston, Hurton, Jenkins, Judd, Kelder, Kinney, Kinney of St Clair, Kinney of St Clair, Kitchell, Knowlton, Knox, Lander, Laughlin, Leman, Lockwood, Logan, McCallon, McCully, McHatton, Markley, Mason, Maloney, Moffitt, Morris, Northcutt, Norton, Oliver, Palmer of Macoupin, Palmer of Stark, Peters, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Roman, Rountree, Shadden, Swan, Shields, Spencer, Sibley, Sim, Simpson, Shumway, Thomas, Thornton, Trower, Turnbull, Turner, Tuttle, Vernon, Wait, Williams, Whiteside, Whitney, Woodson and the President.—59.

On motion, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

☞We have been unable to bring up the proceedings of the Convention to the present date, for lack of room. On Friday, the Convention was mainly engaged upon the report in relation to the legislative department. The Convention made good progress on the same report on Monday, and without materially changing its provisions. The same subject will be under consideration to-day.

☞The last news from Gen Scott's army left them advancing upon Mexico. No doubt by this time he is in possession of the city. It was said that a crisis had arisen in Mexican affairs, and that although Gen. Scott had found his force very small, he was determined to improve it with the hope that the prompt possession of the capital would open the eyes of the Mexicans to the advantages of peace.

General Taylor's movements were still paralyzed for want of troops. With such means as the government should have furnished him, he would long since have been in possession of San Luis Potosi, and his victorious army united with Gen Scott's at Mexico. While the success of our arms is thus checked in Mexico, for want of a faithful administration of affairs at home, Mr. President Polk is making excursions of pleasure about the country! How much much we need such a MAN as Zachary Taylor now at the head of our national affairs!

The first regiment of Illinois volunteers arrived at St Louis on Saturday. The second regiment was expected on Sunday and Monday. They are bringing to his once loved home, the remains of the lamented Hardin.

Ladies' Supper.

We understand that the Ladies of the Episcopal Society will furnish a supper on Thursday evening.

Markets.

It will be seen by our quotations, that both Wheat and Flour have fallen since the arrival of the Cambria.

ALTON, July 1. Wheat is ranging from 78 to 80 cents; flour $5 to $5 50, at the extremes.

ST. LOUIS, July 2. Flour, $4 87 a $5; Wheat, 80 to 92. Bacon, at previous rates.

Cattle Market.—NEW YORK, June 21. Beef cattle, brisk, at $6 50 a $8, per 100lbs. Cows and calves range from $15 to $42. Sheep, $1 25 a $4; lambs, from $1 25 to $3 75.

DIED.

On the 25th ult. in triumphant faith in Christ, Mrs. CATHARINE LOPER, consort of Mr Lusly L Goudy, in the 31st year of her age.

On the 29th ult. Miss MARTHA JANE BROWN, aged 17 years.

> While thy brow was yet unclouded
> By the cares of life,
> And thy bosom warm and tender
> With high hopes was rife;
> While the future to thy fancy
> Op'd in golden light,
> Thy unfettered guileless spirit
> Took its heav'nward flight.
>
> Mingling with th' angelic choir
> In the realms above,
> Thou the harp's rich notes art waking
> In the song of love.
> Though thy voice no more will greet us
> On the shores of time,
> Yet again we hope to meet thee
> In a fairer clime.

WAREHOUSE OF

[illegible]

No. 56 Cedar Street, New York.

LEE, JUDSON & LEE,

(LATE LEE & BENSON.)

OCCUPY the spacious FIVE STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 56 Cedar street,—the whole of which is [illegible] to the exhibition and sale of the Single Article of PRINTED CALICOES. Their present stock [illegible]

One Thousand Packages,

Embracing each THOUSANDS of [illegible] of patterns and colorings, and comprising every thing desirable in the line, FRENCH and DOMESTIC.

All of which are offered for sale, for cash, or satisfactory credit, at the lowest rates, by the

PIECE OR PACKAGE.

New styles are received almost every day, and many of them are got up for our own sales, and not to be found elsewhere.

☞Printed lists of prices corrected from day to day, with every variation to the market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Merchants will be able to form some idea of the extent and variety of our assortment when we state, that the value of our stock of this one article, is at least twice the value of the entire stock of dry goods usually kept by any single wholesale jobber. This fact, together with the fact that our whole and our attention, instead of being divided among a vast variety of articles, are devoted wholly to one, will render the advantages which we can offer to buyers perfectly obvious; and it shall be our care that none who visit our establishment shall meet with any disappointment.

Our assortment is complete at all seasons of the year.

Lee, Judson and Lee.

P. S.—B F. LEE, formerly of the firm of Lord & Lee, and late senior partner in the original firm of L. & N. Brewster, from which connection he withdrew some time ago, has resumed business in connection with Messrs Lee & Judson, under the firm of LEE, JUDSON & LEE, and he returns his thanks to his friends and the public, that the new firm will maintain the same pre-eminence in this branch of the trade, which formerly distinguished the other firms to which he belonged.

For Rent.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in the south part of the city. A tenant who would board the owner and his family, (consisting of three persons) would be preferred. Possession given the 1st of October next. Springfield, June 27, 1847. Enquire of the Printer.

DRUGS.

BIRCHALL & GOUDY,

HAVING purchased the stock of Drugs recently owned by Doctor Henry, remove to the west side of the square, and having recently replenished the same, now offer the most complete stock of fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, etc., etc. etc.

Physicians, Merchants, and others are invited to call, and see if they are not pleased.

Springfield, June 8, 1847. 57ly

30 BBLS Sugar house molasses and 10 bbls Golden Syrup for sale by June 16 J. BUNN

250 BAGS Rio, Havana, Laguira and Java Coffee for sale by June 16 J. BUNN

OLD Government Java Coffee, a prime article, for sale by June 16 J. BUNN

30 CASES Lemon Syrup; 10 do Lime juice; 10 do Pepper Sauce; 21 do. Claret Wine; 10 do. Cordials, 10 do. Brandy Cherries; 6 do. Currens, 6 do. Orange Flower Water, just received and for sale by June 16 J. BUNN.

50 BOXES M. R. Raisins; 10 do. Citron; 10 do ground Pepper; 30 do Boston Soap; 20 do smoking Tobacco for sale by June 16 J. BUNN.

SNEATHS.—10 doz scythe sneaths received and for sale by June 16 W. LEES

HAY AND MANURE FORKS.—8 doz for sale by June 16 W. LEES

SAPPINGTON'S Anti-fever Pills, warranted genuine, at 50 cents a box, by WALLACE & DILLER.

EASTERN EXCHANGE.—Sight checks on New York and Philadelphia to cover to suit purchasers, constantly for sale at the lowest rates, by N. H. RIDGELY. Springfield, June 11, 1847.

CIGARS!—CIGARS!—30,000 of the most approved brands, and warranted genuine Havana, just received and for sale by June 16 J. BUNN.

ICE!—Persons wishing this indispensible article in the hot weather can be supplied by leaving their names at [June 14] WATSON'S.

FRESH Family Flour, always on hand for sale April 6. by W. P. GRIMSLEY & Co.

GOLDEN SYRUP just received and for sale by May 26 REEVES & CO.

ENGLISH CURRANTS—a fine article—just received and for sale by [May 26] REEVES & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES, fine and coarse qualities, expressly made for wear, for sale low by April 27, 1847. REEVES and CO.

MOLASSES.—40 bbls N. O. and Plantation molasses for sale by June 16 W. LEES

GOLDEN SYRUP—5 bbls golden syrup for sale by W. LEES

CANDIDATES.

☞WILLIAM LAVELY, is a candidate for the office of Probate Justice of the Peace, for Sangamon County, and pledges himself to give strict and punctual attention in discharging the duties of the office, to the best of his abilities, if elected, by the voters at the ensuing August election.

NOAH W. MATHENY is a candidate for Clerk of the County commissioners' Court of Sangamon County.

BENJAMIN TALBOTT is a candidate for County Recorder of Sangamon County.

Wm S. CONANT, MILTON F. WICKERSHAM, A B ROBINSON, I. M. CABINISS, F DYCKIUS, and B. C. TABER, are candidates for Constable for Springfield precinct.

THOMAS MOFFETT is a candidate for Probate Justice of the Peace for Sangamon county.

J. M. MORSE is a candidate for Assessor and Treasurer of Sangamon County.

JOHN B. WATSON is a candidate for County Surveyor.

ABRAHAM FOUTCH is a candidate for County Commissioner.

ISAAC S. BRITTON is a candidate for School Commissioner of Sangamon county.

EDNA M. MOORE is a candidate for Assessor and Treasurer of Sangamon County.

ENOCH MOORE is a candidate for Recorder of this County.

THOMAS J. KNOX is a candidate for Assessor and Treasurer for this County.

C. G. SAUNDERS, is a candidate for the office of County Commissioner's Clerk, for Sangamon County, at election in August next.

JABEZ CAPPS is a candidate for Recorder for Logan County at election in August next.

New Candidates.

☞JOSIAH FRANCIS, is a Candidate for Justice of the Peace, for Springfield precinct.

GEORGE H. ROBISON, of Spring Creek, is a Candidate for Constable, for Springfield Precinct.

SAMUEL DILLON, of Spring creek, is a candidate for Constable, for Springfield precinct.

☞JOSEPH H. SHEPHERD, is a candidate for Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, for Menard County.

JOHN M. HANDSHY, is a candidate for Recorder, for Logan County.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA.—No remedy has ever been found to answer the above diseases so promptly and effectually as Jayne's Expectorant. It frees the lungs from all irritating matters, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them. For sale by Wallace & Diller.

☞That scourge of the West, Fever and Ague, in all its various forms can be cured sooner by the use of Smith's Tonic Syrup than any other known remedy. By its use many have been rescued from their suffering condition of decrepitude to health, who now recommend it to their friends in glowing terms.

Be particular and get the true Smith's Tonic Syrup.—We understand it is for sale by T. LEWIS.

"How few who think can think among the thinking few, How many never think, but only think they do."

☞The sentiment implied in the above exclamation is on no subject more fully exemplified than that on health. But few give it a single thought, and fewer still reflect upon it with the observation and good sense which our [illegible] of minor consequence receive. An observation teaches the fact that Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue is a never failing remedy in Fever and Ague, good sense would surely indicate its prompt and immediate use. To be found at Wallace & Diller's, agents for the proprietor. 2 w

SORE MOUTHS AND BROKEN DOWN CONSTITUTIONS.—Extract of a letter from a respectable country merchant in Illinois:

"In sending the above order for another supply of your medicines, I take great pleasure in certifying to their continued and increasing popularity in this neighborhood. They are all the go here, and have been for the last three years. The Indian Vegetable sugar coated pills cure more cases of sickness than all the Doctors in all the calomel and quinine in the country. I scarcely know a person in this neighborhood who has not been cured by them. These pills are for bilious pills. They are a certain cure, and the best of all, they leave no sore mouths and broken down constitutions. Please let me hear from you by return mail.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES SIMPSON.

To Dr. Brigg, St. Louis.

Dr. Brigg's pills are for sale by Bruens & Co.

☞LONGLEY'S GREAT WESTERN INDIAN PANACEA. This remarkable medicine, which has such a reputation, &c., are certified by numbers in this city, who have used it and been cured, and is also a most efficient remedy for the following complaints, and is warranted to leave the user in all cases free from [illegible]. Liver and bilious affections, rheumatism, neuralgia, sick headache, affections of the liver, digestive fever, &c. This panacea is particularly recommended in any of the above complaints. Sold only by Wallace & Diller.

☞DEAFNESS.—Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil.—The only certain remedy for all complaints of the Ear. It has repeatedly cured deafness of 10, 15 and 20 years' standing, and those who were obliged to use ear trumpets, have thrown them aside, being perfectly cured. Price $1 per bottle. Sold only by Wallace & Diller's.

READ IT, we seriously assure you that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is performing the most astonishing cures of Consumption that have ever been effected. You may think this an extravagant assertion, but if you will take the trouble to inquire, you will find nothing more than simple truth,—proof of which, from the most respectable living witnesses, is daily tendered to the proprietor, and the certificates of [illegible] who have tested its merits. If published, would fill a large [illegible]. For sale by Wallace & Diller.

FOURTH OF JULY.—On the day of festivity and joy when we are all prone to indulge in the good things of this life, and eat unfrequently to excess, let us not forget that overindulgence in either food or drink, especially at this season of the year, is often attended with the most serious consequences. How, however, should indiscretion occur through the temptation of excitement, there is still a remedy at hand. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills [illegible] to [illegible] all [illegible] unpleasant effects from imprudence, and leave the system in a healthy state, from [illegible] and bowels from those humors which are the cause of colic, bilious diarrhea, cholera morbus, and other disorders of the bowels.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and therefore are beneficial to [illegible] the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every kind from the body.

☞Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds. Some are coated with sugar, others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is to purchase of the regular agents only, or at the office of whom are [illegible] every village and town in the State. The genuine for sale by WALLACE & DILLER Springfield. Principal Office, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Extraordinary Feat.—A lady in Smithfield, Pennsylvania, and new at our late era of being [illegible] had been gradually getting deaf for more than three years, and [illegible] to apply to make her hear conversation, the [illegible] tone of voice. [illegible] the use of [illegible] to try a Scarpa's Oil for Deafness. [illegible] a bottle, or [illegible] she [illegible] perfect cure [illegible] other [illegible]. Any information in relation to the case can be obtained at the office of Dr. Jayne, No 8 South Third street, Philadelphia, at which place also, the medicine is for sale. For sale by Wallace & Diller.

EMBLEMS.—Emblems are used by every nation and people on earth. The lamb of Jerusalem, the Pipe of Peace, the Battle Flag, are emblems of [illegible] everywhere, and black Crape suspended from the door, tells the thoughtful passer-by that death has been there—that another person has been taken from the roll of time. How often might this be averted [illegible], if the thin black [illegible] of their [illegible], or of [illegible] the use of the Grecian Panacea.

See advertisement in another column, and Pamphlets in the hands of agents. For sale by Wm. Lavely, Springfield, general agent, also by Birchall & Goudy.

CANCER, SCROFULA AND GOITRE.—A simple experience has proved that this combination of medicine has ever been so effectual for curing the above diseases as Jayne's Alterative Pill. They are sure to cure these dreadful ulcerations, and every form of [illegible] and the other diseases of the skin [illegible] the most stubborn Diseases of the Skin, Swellings, Dyspepsia &c. &c. This medicine enters into the circulation and [illegible] diseases wherever located. It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body, removes obstructions of the pores of the skin and reduces colors, cures all the [illegible] boils. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, and invigorates the whole system and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution. There is nothing superior to it in the whole materia medica. It is perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the [illegible] requiring the [illegible] of a swallowing medicine. For sale by Wallace & Diller.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

A NEW PUBLIC HOUSE on Market street, two blocks north of the public square, is open for the accommodation of the travelling public and transient boarders.

A trial of the accommodations is respectfully solicited. D. M. FARNSWORTH

Springfield, May 7, 1847. 15

GLOBE HOTEL, by J. H. ALLEN.—One square north west of the State house, has been completely renovated and furnished entirely new, and is now ready to accommodate the travelling community. Families and others can have private apartments if desired, the accommodations are equal to any in the city—board large, convenient and dry, having four front parlors on the first floor, and thirty chambers with fire places and stoves. There is also a large stable attached, which will always be well attended and furnished with the best provender the country affords. Terms—35 cents the single meal, 50 cents per day. Horse 25 cents per night.

Springfield, May 25, 1846. 734

Tinney's Hotel.

WILLIAM A. TINNEY having returned from the volunteer service, has again taken charge of his old stand, in the town of Washington on Main street, where he is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His house is large and airy, with all the rooms on the upper floor, with the best accommodations the country affords. Families can be accommodated with private rooms, if desired.—There is a large stable, with plenty of provender, and can accommodate one hundred horses. The proprietor having had some experience in the above business, hopes by his careful attention to share a portion of the public patronage. Washington, Taz. County, June 18. 26

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

LITTLE & HINKLE,

(At the old stand of T. S. Little, South side of the Square.)

HAVE just received a new and extensive supply of Fashionable CLOTHING, suitable for the season, embracing every variety of Coats, Sacks, Vests, Pantaloons, Shirts, Stocks, Hdkfs, &c., and almost every article usually found in a Furnishing Store—of the latest patterns and newest styles, which will be sold extremely low for cash.

☞They have also received a few pieces of superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which they will make up to order, in the most fashionable style and durable manner. ☞Give us a call.

Springfield, June 8, 1847. 851—y

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches and apples on hand at low rates at [May 13] LEWIS'

DRIED PEACHES and APPLES of the best quality for sale by [may 26] REEVES & CO.

SALT.—100 bbls Kenhaw salt [illegible]

Executor's Sale.

THE undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of [illegible] PHILLIPS, deceased, hereby gives notice, that on [illegible], the 28th day of July, 1847, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M., at the late residence of said dec'd, on [illegible] creek, in Sangamon county, he will sell at public vendue, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wheat, &c., &c., Wagon, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are—for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, a credit of six months will be given; the purchaser giving his note with approved security. All sums under ten dollars, cash in hand.

At the same time and place, will also be sold, certain REAL ESTATE of said deceased, near his late residence, as provided by the will of said deceased, to wit: Four forty acre tracts of Prairie Land, in section 13, township 14, north of range eight, west of the third principal meridian, being more particularly described as follows: Two of said forty acre tracts lying south, and adjoining lands owned by John [illegible], and the two remaining forty acre tracts [illegible] of the Gerrison, and south [illegible] of [illegible] Kirk [illegible], deceased, the whole lying in a strip half a quarter section in width, and running [illegible] section in length, running east and west. Also, a tract of TIMBER LAND containing twenty-six acres, more or less, in section 18, township 13 north, and range 7 west, adjoining the land of Mr. Hodge and that sold by the deceased to Hamilton [illegible]. To be sold on a credit of six and twelve months. Further particulars of the terms to be made known on the morning of the day of sale.

July 5th, 1847—tr. W. M. CROW, Ex'tr.

Administrators' Notice.

CLAIMANTS against the estate of Jonathan Morris deceased late of Logan county Illinois, are notified to present their claims for adjustment, to before the probate court of Logan county on the first Monday in next September. Those persons knowing themselves to owe the estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. SAMUEL JORDAN, adm'r.

July 3, 1847.

TO VOLUNTEERS.

CAMPBELL & CRANMER,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Springfield, Illinois

HAVING connected themselves with a gentleman in Washington City, have received the requisite papers for the recovery of the claims of volunteers or their representatives, for services rendered in the war with Mexico.

Mr. Cranmer has been duly appointed Commissioner by the Governor of the State of Ohio for the administering of oaths, taking acknowledgments of all written instruments to be used [illegible] of the courts of that State, or other use. The duties pertaining to his office will be promptly attended to.

Office west side of the public square, 2d story over Thos. Lewis' Store. They refer to

Hon S. H. Treat, Springfield, Illinois.

Hon. S. A. Douglass, Quincy, Illinois.

His Excellency Augustus C. French, Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. James L. Lamb, Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Charles R. Hurst, " "

Mr. John Idleson, " "

Wm. D. Goudy, " "

Maj. T. L. Harris, Menard Co., Illinois.

Dr. F. G. Rogers, " "

Springfield, July 1, 1847 927

Lumber.

THE undersigned from Hamilton county, having leased the Horse Power Saw Mill, near Mr. Brewer's Hemp factory, in Germany Prairie, five miles north west of Springfield, Illinois, will be happy to accommodate the people with lumber. And he will also saw good logs on the halves. His machine is in full operation at the mill, and several hands can be employed for the season by applying at his mill, to whom good wages will be given.

GILES M. WOODS.

Germany Prairie, June 29, 1847 827

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. The 28th session will open on the first Monday in November next, under the direction of the following Faculty:—

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of the principles and practice of Surgery.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

ROBT. PETER, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D. Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy.

L. M. LAWSON, M. D. Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.

SAMUEL ANNAN, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of women and children.

ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D. Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

E. L. DUDLEY, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The cost of a full course is $105, invariably to be deposited in notes of good and solvent banks of the States wherein the pupils come. The Matriculation and Library ticket is $5, per money. The Dissecting ticket is $10. Clinical instruction is gratis to the candidates for graduation. Boarding and lodging, including lights, at from $2 to $3 per week. ROBT PETER, Dean.

Lexington, Ky., July 1, 1847. 826m3

State of Illinois, } In De Witt Circuit Court,
De Witt County. } September Term, 1847.

Patterson Moren, complainant,
versus
Henry H. Bruce & Francis P. Law, defendants.

AFFIDAVIT having been filed in the Clerk's office of the De Witt County Circuit Court, that Henry H. Bruce and Francis P. Law, are non-residents of the State of Illinois. Now, you the said Henry H. Bruce and Francis P. Law, are hereby notified, that the above entitled suit is pending in the De Witt county circuit court, Illinois, that a subpoena in chancery has been issued thereon, returnable to the September term of said court, A. D. 1847, and unless you are notified to appear, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed against you.

DANIEL NEWCOMB, Clerk,
Clinton, June 28, 1847. JOHN F. McGRAW, D. C.
Logan, compl't sol 827—4w

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Silas [illegible], deceased, hereby notifies all persons concerned that there are certain judgments and demands in favor of the estate of said deceased, which originated in his lifetime which are desperate or at least doubtful owing to the insolvency, or at least doubtful solvency of the debtors; and that he will apply to the Probate Court of [illegible] County, on the [illegible] of July next, at 10 o'clock [illegible] for the purpose of obtaining an order of said court that said desperate claims shall be compounded, or [illegible] or [illegible] for the benefit of the heirs of said decedent. JOB FLETCHER, Senr

June [illegible] 1847—4w Administrator

State of Illinois } ss. In Sangamon Circuit Court,
Sangamon County. } To July Term, 1847.
Samuel H. Treat, [illegible]
vs. In Attachment.
William Newell.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Newell, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the office of the circuit court of Sangamon county in a certain proceeding in said court, instituted by said Samuel H. [illegible], against you the said William Newell, for the sum of [illegible] dollars and fifty cents, directed to the sheriff of said county of Sangamon, and returnable to the July term, A. D. 1847 of said court, which said writ were [illegible] with an endorsement thereon by the sheriff, as follows to wit: "By virtue of the within writ of attachment, I have, this day, June 5th, 1847, 6 o'clock P. M. levied upon all the right, title and interest of William Newell, in and to the west part west part number two north west quarter of section number six (6), township number 15 north range number two (2) west, containing thirty six acres. Also the north half north-east quarter of section number one [illegible] in township number fifteen (15), north range number three (3) west, containing one hundred and twelve acres. M. Harvey, Sh'ff S. Co." Now unless you the said William Newell shall be and appear before the circuit court of Sangamon county, on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield on the fourth Monday in the month of July next, give bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you, in favor of said Samuel H. Caruthers, and the property levied upon will be sold to satisfy said debt and costs of suit.

JOHN CALHOUN, clerk,
J. C. Conkling, sol'r. per L. D. Adams, D. C.
June 7, 1847 626

Estate of Moses Perry, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Moses Perry, deceased, that I shall attend before the probate justice of the peace of Macon county, Illinois, on Monday the 2nd day of August next, when and where you may attend and have the same adjusted. And all persons being indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle the same.

JACOB BLACK, adm'r.
June 9 1847. 825n4 MILLY PERRY adm'x

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a decree of the Logan circuit court, at the April term, A. D. 1847, the undersigned administrator of John Sutton, deceased, will sell at public sale, on the 30th day of July 1847, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M., at the court house in Camden, in said county, the following real estate to wit: Lots numbered [illegible] (6), in block number twenty-eight (28), in [illegible] (late Postville), on a credit of six months—security to be given according to law to secure the purchase money.

JAMES PRIMM, adm'r.
June 11, 1847 826w4

Estate of G. W. Canfield.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of G. W. Canfield late of Macon County, Ill., deceased are hereby notified to present them before the Probate Justice of said county on the first Monday of August next for adjustment. JOSEPH KING,

Adm'r of G. W. Canfield's estate, deceased.

Decatur, June 21, 1847—pd $2 827 4w

SINGULAR COMPOSITION.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has on hand and is now receiving, the largest stock and greatest variety in his line of business,—which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this city.

GROCERIES.—Loaf, New Orleans and Havana sugars. Havana and Rio coffee;
Imperial, Gun powder and Young hyson Teas;
Sugar house and plantation Molasses;
Brown Salt, Powder, Shot and Lead, Percussion caps;
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco of all kinds,
Scotch and Marietta snuff, Raisins and Herring,
Boston No. 1, Allen shaving and country Soap,
Nutmegs, Ginger, Flax, Mustard, Tea and Pepper sauce;
Coffee mills, Pepper, Allspice, Saleratus and Candy,
Cloves, Corn-buck mats, Mace and Cinnamon;
Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Nutmegs,
Copperas, Alum, &c. &c. &c.
DRY GOODS.—Calicoes, Jeans, Domestic and plain cotton;
Tin ware, Hard ware, Cutlery, of Candlesticks,
Stone Jugs, Pans, Lime, Foolscap and Letter paper,
Wooden buckets, painted tubs and spelling books;
QUEENSWARE.—Common plates, edged plates,
Edged [illegible] cups and saucers, tumblers, salt cellars;
TIN WARE.—cups, coffee boilers, wash basins,
Corned turkeys, Beef tongues and Covered tubs,
Mugs of Buckets, Pocket knives and, Knives and forks;
Shovels, Feed baskets, Bed cords rope, Ploughlines;
Zed cords, Chalk, Spades, Grain scoops and shovels;
Forks, Wash tubs, bottled mustards and stone churns,
Horse collars, blind bridles, Irish brogans and halters;
Girths, Brooms, hand brushes, Saddle racks and buttons;
Butter churns, ground pepper, mustard and cordage;
Freeze, skillets and odd lids, Crockery ware and Earthenware, Cider vinegar and home made sugar;
Candy of all kinds, Kerr's cut corder bottles of all kinds,
lot, powder and rok shotting.
BOOTS & SHOES.—Kip and coarse Boots and Shoes;
Ladies Slippers and cheap Laces and Morocco Brogans;
Toys of every variety, dollars more (?) ;
Raw hides, Whip lashes, Stage do., bark skin all sizes;
Liquors, Looking and Shaving Glasses,
Sheering Irons, brushes, etc. etc.
Shovel and Tongs, curry combs, cloth caps, lemon syrup,
Milk pitchers, Butter do, stone jugs, dried Apples and Peaches.
FRESH BREAD constantly on hand, Cakes, Gingerbread, Butter, water and soda Crackers, Sugar Cakes, Ginger Beer, Ginger Cakes, Jumbles, Cheese and Beer.

The above will be kept always on hand, and many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in this city. Call and see.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for the same.

FRANKLIN [illegible]

North [illegible] of the Public Square

[illegible]

GROCERIES.

JOHN W. BUCKHOUT,

HAS removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. Ellsworth, where he will keep on hand a full assortment of Groceries, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Also—Flour, Feed, Corn Meal, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c., which he will receive in exchange for goods.

Having had a long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to please all who may favor him with a call.

Dec. 1, 1847.

Dr. Henry Mathias Queen's Celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

THESE pills are the result of many years of careful study and experiment, and are offered to the public as the best remedy ever discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples on the face, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Worms, Fits, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Sudden Attacks of Pain, Whites, Disordered Menstruation, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, liver, or blood.

They are composed entirely of vegetable matter, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change in diet, and are pleasant to the taste.

Full directions accompany each box, which should be carefully observed.

Prepared only by the proprietor, Dr. HENRY MATHIAS QUEEN, Physician and Surgeon, Office and Residence, No. 1 Bowery, New York.

Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by Agents throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Agents in Binghamton, Lestershire, Union, Chenango Forks, Port Dickinson, Chenango Bridge, Castle Creek, Whitney's Point, Triangle, Harpersville, Nanticoke, Maine, Owego, Apalachin, Tioga Centre, Berkshire, Richford, Spencer, Candor, Newark Valley, Owego Corners, Smithboro, Nichols, Lisle, Whitney's Point, Port Crane, Chenango Point, Deposit, Hancock, Sidney Plains, Unadilla, Sidney Centre, Oxford, Greene, Afton, Bainbridge, Guilford, Coventry, Norwich, Preston, Plymouth, Sherburne, Oxford, Smyrna, Mount Upton, Otselic, Pharsalia, Columbus, Bridgewater, Brookfield, Hamilton, Madison, Morrisville, Eaton, Cazenovia, Lebanon, Georgetown, Pitcher, Lincklaen, Fabius, Tully, Truxton, Cuyler, Cincinnatus, Virgil, Cortlandville, Homer, Cortland, Marathon, Solon, Scott, Preble, Cuyler Hill, Freetown, Dryden, Virgil Corners, Groton, Lansing, Ithaca, Trumansburg, Jacksonville, Enfield, Ulysses, Newfield, Danby, Caroline, Candor, Spencer, Owego, Nichols, Lisle, Whitney's Point, Port Crane, Chenango Point, Deposit, Hancock, Sidney Plains, Unadilla, Sidney Centre, Oxford, Greene, Afton, Bainbridge, Guilford, Coventry, Norwich, Preston, Plymouth, Sherburne, Oxford, Smyrna, Mount Upton, Otselic, Pharsalia, Columbus, Bridgewater, Brookfield, Hamilton, Madison, Morrisville, Eaton, Cazenovia, Lebanon, Georgetown, Pitcher, Lincklaen, Fabius, Tully, Truxton, Cuyler, Cincinnatus, Virgil, Cortlandville, Homer, Cortland, Marathon, Solon, Scott, Preble, Cuyler Hill, Freetown, Dryden, Virgil Corners, Groton, Lansing, Ithaca, Trumansburg, Jacksonville, Enfield, Ulysses, Newfield, Danby.

LACAYETTE HOUSE.

REMOVAL. Spring Fashions.

A desirable Family Residence FOR SALE.

Masonry and Whitewashing.

To Discharged Volunteers.

Notice.

JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

HENRY B. POMEROY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

HAS just received a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fine Wines, Brandies, Snuffs and Tobacco, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c., which he now offers for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Among his stock will be found the following articles:

Acid Muriatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Acetic
Oxalic
Tartaric
Alcohol
Alum
Ammonia
Aqua Ammonia
Argentum
Arsenic
Balsam Copaiba
Barium
Bark
Bay
Peru
Tolu
Benzoin
Bismuth
Blue Vitriol
Borax
Brimstone
Camphor
Cantharides
Carbonate Soda
Cassia
Castile Soap
Castor Oil
Chalk
Chamomile Flowers
Chloride Lime
Cinnamon
Cloves
Cochineal
Colchicum
Copperas
Cream Tartar
Creosote
Cubebs
Cudbear
Cutch
Dragon's Blood
Epsom Salts
Ether
Fluid Magnesia
Gamboge
Ginger
Ground
Root
Glauber Salts
Gum Arabic
Camphor
Myrrh
Opium
Shellac
Tragacanth
Hartshorn
Hellebore
Hemlock
Indigo
Iodine
Iron
Sulphate
Ammonia
Isinglass
Jalap
Lac Sulphur
Lead
Acetate
Sugar
Licorice
Root
Paste
Lunar Caustic
Madder
Magnesia
Calcined
Carbonate
Manna
Mercury
Chloride
Corrosive
Sweet
Muriate Ammonia
Nutmegs
Nux Vomica
Oil Anise
Bergamot
Bitter Almonds
Cajeput
Caraway
Cassia
Castor
Cedar
Cinnamon
Cloves
Croton
Eigeron
Hemlock
Juniper
Lavender
Lemon
Linseed
Mace
Neatsfoot
Olive
Pennyroyal
Peppermint
Rose
Sassafras
Spearmint
Sperm
Tanners'
Turpentine
Vitriol
Blue
Green
White
Wormseed
Wormwood
Opium
Patent Medicines
Paints
Dry and Ground in Oil
Pearlash
Pepper
Black
Cayenne
Red
Physic
Pitch
Burgundy
Plaster Paris
Potash
Prussiate
Red Precipitate
Rhubarb
Root
Powdered
Rochelle Salts
Saleratus
Salts Tartar
Saltpetre
Sarsaparilla
Senna
Soda Ash
Spanish Brown
Spirits Turpentine
Starch
Sugar Lead
Sulphate Quinine
Sulphur
Roll
Flour
Tapioca
Tartar Emetic
Turmeric
Powdered
Varnish
Copal
Demar
Furniture
Japan
Spirit
White Lead
Dry
Ground in Oil
Whiting
Window Glass
Yellow Ochre
Yellow Dock
Zinc White

Also—Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, Razor Strops, Shaving Cream, Hair Oils, Bear's Grease, Pomatum, Hair Dye, Tooth Powders, Tooth Brushes, Cologne Water, Lavender Water, Rose Water, Extracts, Fancy Soaps, Shaving Soaps, Shaving Brushes, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Nail Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Sash Tools, Glass Cutters, Putty Knives, Paint Mills, Paint Pots, Oil Cans, Lamps, Lamp Burners, Lamp Chimneys, Lamp Wicks, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Candle Moulds, Wick Yarn, Sperm Candles, Tallow Candles, Wax Candles, Fluid, Camphene, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Sperm Oil, Whale Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Olive Oil, Tanners' Oil, Machine Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Varnish, Japan, Glue, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Pens, Pencils, Slates, Slate Pencils, Copying Presses, Copying Paper, Letter Paper, Cap Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Wallets, Portfolios, Paper Weights, Pen Knives, Scissors, Razors